United Nations S/AC.44/2004/(02)/27/Add.1

Security Council

Distr.: General
13 May 2005

Original: English

Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1540 (2004)

Note verbale dated 9 May 2005 from the Permanent Mission of Chile to the United Nations addressed to the Chairman of the Committee

The Permanent Mission of Chile to the United Nations presents its compliments to the Chairman of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1540 (2004), and has the honour to transmit an update of the report of the Government of Chile, in accordance with paragraph 4 of Security Council resolution 1540 (see annex).

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Annex to the note verbale dated 9 May 2005 from the Permanent Mission of Chile to the United Nations addressed to the Chairman of the Committee

[Original: Spanish]

Report of the Government of Chile pursuant to resolution 1540 (2004)

1. Chile supports resolution 1540 (2004) because it firmly believes that there is a loophole in the international system governing the non-proliferation and control of weapons of mass destruction, in particular their possible terrorist use by non-State actors.

2. Chile has acceded to the universal disarmament and human rights instruments drawn up under international law. In addition, it is an active participant in the various international forums promoting initiatives that lead to real advances in all aspects of non-proliferation and disarmament. Chile will continue to cooperate in multilateral efforts to enhance international instruments in those areas.

3. Chile is already a State party to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons; the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty (CTBT); the Treaty of Tlatelolco; the 1925 Geneva Protocol; the Additional Protocols to the International Atomic Energy Agency safeguards regime; the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin Weapons and on Their Destruction; the Chemical Weapons Convention; the Convention on Conventional Weapons; the Ottawa Convention; and the Hague Code of Conduct against the Proliferation of Ballistic Missiles.

4. Chile considers that, once legislative measures have been adopted, they must be continually assessed to establish their efficacy. In this connection, it should be noted that Chile is participating in the forthcoming negotiations under the auspices of the International Maritime Organization with a view to amending the Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Maritime Navigation of 1988. Chile hopes that these negotiations will promptly achieve positive results.

5. Chile considers that CTBT is of great importance for arms control and non-proliferation, and the International Monitoring System is essential for the implementation of the Treaty. For this reason, it is contributing seven monitoring facilities to the worldwide network, which encompass the four technologies, and is at present exploring the establishment of an eighth infrasound facility.

6. Chile has always been particularly interested in the attainment of an international standards regime for the multilateral regulation of maritime transport of spent nuclear fuel and radioactive waste. Within this overall context of nuclear security, it is studying the Joint Convention on the Safety of Spent Fuel Management and on the Safety of Radioactive Waste Management in the relevant national forums. Chile has acceded to the other international legal instruments relating to nuclear security.

7. With regard to terrorism, Chile is holding consultations on the International Convention for the Suppression of Acts of Nuclear Terrorism in the relevant national forums. The Convention will be opened for signature by States on

14 September 2005. It should be noted that Chile has contributed to strengthening the international counter-terrorism effort, adopting the 12 counter-terrorism conventions and the respective protocols.

8. With respect to the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production, Stockpiling and Use of Chemical Weapons and on Their Destruction, Chile has made progress in its consideration of the bill amending Act No. 17.798 on arms control, which authorizes the Ministry of National Defence to monitor and control elements relating to chemical substances, industrial complexes, laboratories or facilities intended for the stockpiling, storage, consumption, production or development of chemical substances or precursors controlled under international treaties in force in Chile, as well as elements used in scientific and chemical processes.

In addition, Chile is negotiating an agreement on privileges and immunities with the Technical Secretariat of the Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons.

9. Chile reiterates its commitment to contribute to the success of the resolution and to cooperate effectively with the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1540 (2004).